

ESTABLISHED IN 1861

THE AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

OLDEST BEE-PAPER IN AMERICA

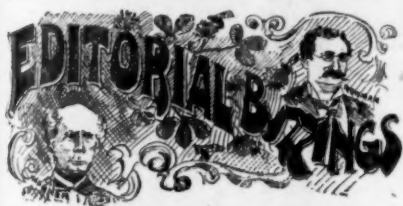
GEORGE W. YORK,
Editor.

DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY
—TO BEE-CULTURE.

Weekly, \$1.00 a Year.
Sample Free.

VOL. XXXII. CHICAGO, ILL., DEC. 28, 1893.

NO. 26.



SLOW BUT SURE.

Better the old way of striving,
And counting small gains when the year
is done,
Than to use our forces all in contriving,
And to grasp for pleasures we have not
won. —Selected.

A Happy New Year to all our readers, and many returns of the day when we hope the good new resolutions may not only be made, but fully kept throughout the future years.

A Complete Index to Vol. XXXII will be found on page 826. Somehow we cannot help pointing with a great deal of pleasure to the index at the end of each volume of the BEE JOURNAL. It indicates in a nut-shell the vast amount of information to be found in a single volume, and no doubt, of itself, the index would serve as a most excellent sample copy of the BEE JOURNAL. Only those who have ever prepared and published an index can possibly know of the great labor it requires; so we trust that our readers will not fail to appreciate this particular part of our work. Of course we are glad to publish the index, as it is of so much value to those who are careful enough to preserve and bind the BEE JOURNAL for future reference.

Bee-Keepers' Union Report for the 9th year will be found on page 823 of this number of the BEE JOURNAL. It will pay you to read it very carefully, and if not a member now, you should join at once. Voting blanks and copies of this Report may be had by addressing General Manager Newman, who has so faithfully, wisely, and successfully directed the efforts of the Union ever since its organization. Although small in membership, it is apiculture's "standing army," and practically invincible in its defense of the just rights of bee-keeping. All should rally 'round its victorious banner.

Every successful apiarist may well be compared to a General of an army, who must collect his forces, equip them for the struggle, and lead them to victory.—Dr. Tinker.

Volume XXXII of the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL is completed with this number. Next week Volume XXXIII will commence. So you see the BEE JOURNAL is climbing along the years at a rapid rate. Nearly a third of a century old! Can it be possible? Yes, 'tis true; and—'tis well.

For over 30 years the BEE JOURNAL has striven—with more or less effort and success—to elevate the industry which it exclusively represents, upon a higher plane; it has endeavored to spread abroad such information as should most aid the advancement of practical apiculture; and has tried to exalt bee-culture to its just and deserved position among the most beneficent branches of our glorious American agriculture.

While the BEE JOURNAL now marks

another milestone in its long career of usefulness and commendable endeavor, it does not forget that it has not at all times and under all circumstances measured up to its highest opportunities, or shed the light that it might have given out had its wise and lamented originator lived longer to bless it and humanity with his profound apiarian knowledge, and great ability to focus within its columns the grand results of European investigation and experimentation. And yet we feel that a great deal of permanent value has been accomplished.

As for ourselves, we can refer to only about a year and a half of effort to continue, in a measure, the work carried on for years by our worthy and energetic predecessor; but while in the main endeavoring to continue the principal features and aims of the *BEE JOURNAL*, as we found them when assuming full control of its destinies, yet we have at times departed from the well-beaten paths, and introduced features which we trust may enhance its value to all as time goes on. We can only promise, that if our life and health are spared, and sufficient support extended, we shall not rest content until the old *AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL* completely fills its high mission of bearing to mankind the best and most reliable information to be obtained upon the important subject of bee-culture.

And now, with the kindest of feelings toward all its friends; with the earnest hope that good health, unbounded happiness, and richly-deserved prosperity, may all be theirs; and with the earnest desire to faithfully serve them in the future, the *BEE JOURNAL* bids farewell to the departing year of 1893, and looks hopefully and cheerfully toward the approaching year of 1894.

Mr. James Heddon—once a prominent figure in apiculture—is about to re-enter the bee-keeping ranks after a few years of enforced retirement to attend to business matters of importance to the city in which he resides. In the December *Review* Mr. Heddon says:

We have sold our electric-light plant to the city, and I am going back to apiculture in old-fashioned style; I am going into the old work both mentally and physically, heart and hand.

Bro. Hutchinson shows in two very neat pictures, Mr. Heddon's home, and also home-apiary, which he visited last October.

Selling Adulterated Honey.—A case of alleged adulteration of honey recently came up in the Cleveland courts, and the seller of the product fined. The item reads thus: "George G. Willard, of Cleveland, O., has been arrested and fined \$70.85 (including costs) for selling adulterated honey." The court relied for its decision upon the report of a chemical analysis of the honey itself. Mr. Willard claims that he did not adulterate it, but sold it just as it came from the bee-keeper in whose apiary it was produced.

Owing to the unreliability of chemical tests of honey, it behooves every honest honey-producer to carefully mark or label each package of honey he produces and sends out from his apiary. Verily, there are interesting times ahead, if courts in cases of alleged honey adulteration are to base their decisions upon the results of so-called chemical tests. The Bee-Keepers' Union may have to step in and help in these matters.

Each bee-keeper ought to thoroughly understand the honey resources of his own locality. He should know when to expect a honey-flow.—*Hutchinson.*

The Alley-culturist might be a very appropriate name for what has been known for some years as the *Apiculturist*. The contents of the numbers of that paper for October, November and December, we notice, was almost wholly written by Bro. Alley himself. That's individuality for you, with a vengeance. But as Bro. Alley seems to enjoy it immensely, we won't object.

The Biographical Sketches, if we may judge from the many expressions of appreciation, have been a very attractive feature of the *BEE JOURNAL* this year. If we are not mistaken, we have presented in that department all except one of those who answer queries regularly, besides many others. The missing one we have tried to get, but so far we have been unsuccessful, we regret to say. We started out to accomplish this much at least, as we felt that it would be exceedingly interesting to see the faces (on paper), and know at least a little about all those who have been so long in the "nut-cracking" business.

We are glad to know that in one thing,

any way, we have succeeded, and that is, to have a biographical sketch and picture in the BEE JOURNAL every week for a whole year. It has taken some planning to do this, and no little anxiety lest we should have to miss having the department some week, but fortunately we have been able to continue it regularly without a break for 52 weeks. We hope to be able to continue this entertaining department of the BEE JOURNAL right along.

To Indiana Bee-Keepers.—The 13th annual convention of the Indiana State Bee-Keepers' Convention will be held in Room 15 of the State House at Indianapolis at 9 a.m., on Jan. 5, 1894. Prominent bee-keepers have promised to attend. All are requested to bring samples of honey and anything new in bee-appliances. Articles should be forwarded by express (charges prepaid) to Chas. F. Kennedy, Room 14, State House, Indianapolis, Ind. A grand meeting is anticipated, and bee-keepers are urgently requested to be present.

The following is the programme, which promises to be very interesting:

Address by the President — R. S. Russell, of Zionsville.

Honey as Food and Medicine—Dr. J. M. Hicks, of Indianapolis.

Profits of Bee-Keeping Combined with Other Vocations—J. A. C. Dobson, Brownsburg.

Do We Wish to Prevent Swarming?—Geo. P. Wilson, Tollgate.

Properly Managing the Apiary—Chas. F. Muth, Cincinnati, O.

Bees for Profit—David Leaming, Arcadia.

Controlling the Mating of Queens—W. S. Pouder, Indianapolis.

Characteristics of Different Races—J. F. Michael, German, O.

Bees for Profit with Least Attention—Dr. E. H. Collins, Carmel.

Value of Honey Exhibits and Bee-Conventions—E. S. Pope, Indianapolis.

Our Honey Resources Compared with Those of Other States—Geo. C. Thompson, Southport. GEO. P. WILSON, Sec.
Tollgate, Ind.

A B C of Potato-Culture is the title of an attractive, 220-page pamphlet just issued by Bro. A. I. Root, of Medina, O. Price, postpaid, 40 cents. It is illustrated, and neatly bound in imitation leatherette. It was mainly written by Mr. T. B. Terry—

the greatest specialist farmer in this country—and tells all about raising potatoes.

We thought we used to know something about raising potatoes, some 15 years ago, for we remember very distinctly digging 60 bushels in one day, with an ordinary 4-tined barn-fork, with a handle about three feet long. (They were what we then called "Early Rose" potatoes, and fine ones, too.) We notice that Mr. Terry calls such a fork as we used, the "Boss Unpatented Potato-Digger;" but we also see that he had a man that dug over 220 bushels in nine hours with that kind of a digging-machine. That digger-man must have been a distant relative of the "Digger Indians," for we don't believe we ever could dig so many potatoes in so short a time as he did.

Better get that potato book, friends, and learn how not only to dig potatoes, but also how to have lots of them in the ground before commencing to dig.

How to Advertise.—Bro. Hutchinson, in the December Review, has one business editorial that ought to be read and heeded by every advertiser that desires to build up a paying business. Here is the item:

Avertising, good advertising, in these times is almost half the battle. I have in mind a queen-breeder who keeps his advertisements running the whole year. Whenever I write to him for a few queens, I always have to wait a long time before he can fill my order—so many orders ahead. But when I send him a bill for advertising the money always comes back by return mail. I have in mind other men who send in an advertisement in June, and stop it in August or September, saying it does not pay them.

I am well satisfied that a man can commence now and so advertise that he will have a good trade next season in almost anything that bee-keepers need to buy. See what a trade Mr. Trego secured by getting out an attractive line of advertisements last year. It's none too soon to begin advertising for next season's trade, and the better the advertising the greater will be the trade. I feel perfectly free to talk in this way, if I do have advertising space to sell, because I know that what I say is true, besides, I "take my own medicine," as they say, and find that it does me good.

We can endorse every word Bro. H. says. Why, we wouldn't think of advertising spasmodically, semi-occasionally, etc. Regular advertising keeps your name before the people, and later on secures the patronage. Try it, and see.

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

In this department will be answered those questions needing IMMEDIATE attention, and such as are not of sufficient special interest to require replies from the 20 or more apiarists who help to make "Queries and Replies" so interesting on another page. In the main, it will contain questions and answers upon matters that particularly interest beginners.—Ed.

Detecting Honey Adulteration.

Do you know of an easy or simple way of trying extracted honey, to find out whether it is mixed with anything besides honey? If so, I would be pleased if you would give me the recipe as soon as possible. The reason I would like to know of such a recipe is this:

About three weeks ago I saw an article published in our local paper, on trying extracted honey to discover whether it was mixed with other stuff or not; it is this:

Take twice as much alcohol as you want to take honey to try; put in a bottle and shake the whole well, and if no sediment goes to the bottom of the bottle, it is pure honey, for pure honey would all dissolve in alcohol and no sediment would settle to the bottom of the bottle if it was pure honey.

I have tried the directions twice, but failed altogether, as the honey would not dissolve at all, and settled to the bottom of the bottle after I had shaken it well. I have sold a lot of extracted honey in the town where the paper is published, and if my customers would try it, and find it as I did, they would be disappointed, and blame me for mixing other stuff with the honey, but I have sold nothing but pure honey.

If you do not know of any way to tell adulterated honey, you would do me a favor if you would send this to some one who could answer it, if you know of such a person, and have others try the recipe which I send with this letter, although it is in the German language. Probably I did not have pure alcohol, or did not understand exactly how to make the experiment.

M. R.

Raven Stream, Minn.

ANSWER—No, we don't know of an easy way of detecting adulteration in honey, and don't believe there is any. The thing has been much discussed, and until lately the best chemists, with the best apparatus at hand, seemed unable to say for a certainty whether a sample of honey was pure or adulterated.

It seemed rather strange that so easy a plan of determining the purity of honey should all at once come to light in your local paper, and in order to find what would be the result of such a trial the recipe was sent to one of the veteran bee-keepers so that it could be tried on honey that he knew for certain was absolutely pure. Here is what he reports:

"I took some white honey of excellent quality, drained from a section, so that I know there could be no possible question as to its purity. Then I got from the druggist some alcohol about which he said there was no question as to its purity. But instead of taking just twice as much alcohol as honey, I took four times as much, for of course the more alcohol the more readily the honey would dissolve, if it would dissolve at all. I shook it thoroughly, and have shaken it occasionally during a half day, but the only result that I can see is that the alcohol looks a little milky. The honey all stays at the bottom. According to that test I have never produced a pound of pure honey in my life."

Your paper will no doubt be very glad to make the proper correction, for such things are copied from one paper to another, and of course they have not the time to test everything. The only wonder is how such an absurdity ever got started.

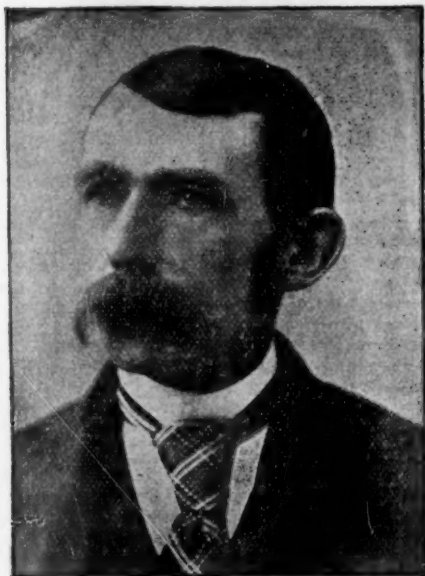
"A Modern Bee-Farm and Its Economic Management," is the title of a splendid book on practical bee-culture, by Mr. S. Simmins, of England. It is 5½x8½ inches in size, and contains 270 pages nicely illustrated, and bound in cloth. It shows "how bees may be cultivated as a means of livelihood; as a health-giving pursuit; and as a source of recreation to the busy man." It also illustrates how profits may be "made certain by growing crops yielding the most honey, having also other uses; and by judgment in breeding a good working strain of bees." Price, postpaid, from this office, \$1.00; or clubbed with the BEE JOURNAL for one year, for \$1.60.

Capons and Caponizing, by Edward Warren Sawyer, M. D., Fanny Field, and others. It shows in clear language and illustrations all about caponizing fowls; and thus how to make the most money in poultry-raising. Every poultry-keeper should have it. Price, postpaid, 30 cents; or clubbed with BEE JOURNAL one year, for \$1.10.



No. 62.—John H. Martin—Rambler.

For over a year we have rambled around among bee-keepers (by pictures) in this department, until now we have come to the real and only Rambler.



JOHN H. MARTIN.

How fitting it is to thus close a year of "picture rambling" with Rambler's picture. "To make a short story long," as our German friend would say, we will let those who know Mr. Martin speak of him.

First, we have a short sketch written for *Gleanings*, by Bro. John H. Larabee, and published in 1891, as follows:

The subject of this sketch was born in the town of Hartford, N. Y., Dec. 30, 1839. His grandfather came from the State of Massachusetts, and was one of those hardy Puritan pioneers who settled in that region near the close of the last century, and there carved comfortable homes from the virgin forest. He was a man of high native qualities and Yankee shrewdness, and from him John H. seems to have inherited his full share. As John was an only son, he was given educational opportunities, spending some time at a neighboring academy, and at the Fort Edward Collegiate Institute.

In 1868 he married Miss Libbie C. Edwards, who died in 1881, leaving no children. She was an estimable lady, and her death was a great loss to the community.

For many years Mr. Martin followed agricultural pursuits on his father's farm; but owing to a somewhat frail constitution, and the death of his wife, followed, in 1883, by the death of both his parents, he gave up the farm entirely; and bee-culture, which had formerly been a side issue, was given all his time and attention.

His grandfather was the first to introduce into that section the Weeks patent hive, which, at that time, was a great improvement. By observing his grandfather's bees and methods, he early became interested in the bees and hence he can hardly tell when his career as an apiarist began. As early as 1874 we find him with 55 colonies of bees, and a contributor to *Gleanings*. Since that time his apicultural career has been plainly indexed by his contributions.

Since he has devoted all his time to the bees, it has been his method to keep from 200 to 300 colonies, running them for extracted honey, and doing all the work himself, except during the extracting season. One season his crop was 16,000 pounds of honey, and his average for 12 or 15 years was about 7,000 pounds of extracted honey per year. Since the advent of the Heddon hive he has adopted it and its methods.

In person Mr. Martin is quite tall and slender; there is not an ounce of spare flesh about him. In manner he is very modest and quiet, yet continually, through his eyes and his words, one sees the humor of the man. He has a great love of the quaint and humorous side of humanity, yet his humor never offends by its coarseness, nor galls by its acidity. The series of articles written under the *nom de plume* "Rambler," has made him well known to all the readers of *Gleanings*. His method of combining

the entertaining and the instructive in a manner to make it read by all is very characteristic.

Mr. Martin is a true Christian—very zealous in Christian work, and is a leading member and deacon of the Congregational church. He has long served as superintendent of the Sabbath-school; and in all matters pertaining to the spiritual and temporal welfare of the society his influence is felt, and is always on the side of right.

JOHN H. LARRABEE.

The foregoing by Bro. Larrabee tells of Rambler before he rambled off to California. Here is what Bro. Geo. W. Brodbeck has to say of him since residing near the "Golden Gate:"

THE RAMBLER IN CALIFORNIA.

I have never indorsed the method of some writers in hiding behind a *nom de plume*, and while the subject of these remarks is to me no longer a Rambler, yet the past has impressed itself so indelibly on my memory that I cannot forget the time when I, as well as others, used to scan every article, sentence, word, and foot-note, in the hope of solving the oft-asked question, "Who is Rambler?"

I believe I am charitably inclined, and disposed to forget past offences, but the remembrance of this "hide and seek" by an individual in whose rambles we have always been so deeply interested, is even now almost sufficient provocation to sting "The Rambler," and then turn about and ramble over "The Stinger."

When we first learned of Mr. Martin having the California fever, we awaited every report with much interest, and when his case was at last declared incurable, and a change of climate prescribed, we realized the fact that the Rambler was out for a very long stroll.

It is now nearly 2½ years since I learned of his arrival in this State, and his contemplated location in the Sacramento valley. The writer at that time was Secretary of the Southern California Bee-Keepers' Association, and as the meeting of this organization was near at hand, being desirous of securing an attraction, and in hopes of dislodging him from a section which contains but comparatively few bee-keepers, we set forth the inducements of the pastures green here in Southern California for a more extended ramble than up north.

The evening previous to our meeting, a number of us were having a social

buzz—such as only bee-keepers can have—when a very timid knock announced a call for admittance; the call was answered, and before us stood a tall, modest, unassuming individual, who (we at the time supposed) had stumbled in by accident. Our look of inquiry was answered by the simple announcement—"I am J. H. Martin."

As we conducted him into the presence of those assembled, the buzz which existed previously continued, but the moment we stated we had the pleasure of introducing Mr. John H. Martin, silence prevailed, and the awe-stricken individuals realized the fact that they were in the presence of The Rambler.

Now, do not infer from this that we were not pleased to meet him, for we were; but remember we had always pictured him to ourselves wearing striped pants, stove-pipe hat, and the ever-conspicuous umbrella—and here he presents himself with the conspicuous absence of them all!

He remained long enough on this visit to get a taste of our salubrious climate, and to partake of the generous hospitality of which California bee-keepers possess an abundance, and the result was, as we had hoped, the acquisition of Rambler as a permanent fixture; and since then he has been of great benefit to apiculturists as well as horticulturists, and when our Prof. Cook is once again planted and rooted in California, we will be possessed of a team that can out-pull all opposition.

But then, I must avoid any tendency to flattery, for this Rambler, as stated, is a very modest personage, and yet his pronounced individuality has resulted in forcing him to the front, and as evidence of this was his selection as Secretary of the California State Bee-Keepers' Association at its first organization, in January, 1892, and his re-election in January, 1893.

"The Rambler's Den," since coming to this part of the State, was at first located at Riverside, but disappearing from that favored haunt he turns up at Redlands, where it was my good fortune, several months ago, to enjoy his hospitality, and again of late at Rambler's ranch near Bloomington. I know the ever-sympathetic female portion of the bee-fraternity would be very much interested in the present surroundings of our rambling friend, but when I consider the subject, and the unsuspecting individual connected, do not be disappointed if I fail to enter the inner sanctuary.

I found him very pleasantly situated

in a very pretty cottage shaded by the evergreen pepper-tree, located a mile and a half from Bloomington, and a mile from the apiary, which he has had charge of the past season. I soon learned that he was a lover of cats, as they seemed quite numerous, which, to me, was evidence of refinement, for you know, as a rule, refined people love cats, and this, no doubt, will endear him all the more to kindred minds.

I noticed quite a collection of pictures that adorned the walls, and there stood that inseparable tripod holding the camera which has pictured so many interesting rambles in *Gleanings*, and which, if presented to an audience by a stereopticon, would afford a very lengthy and entrancing exhibition.

The preserved copies of these scenes, dating back many years—the old home place, the friends of long ago, and of those left behind—give one such a vivid impression of his past life that a touch of sympathy steals over him, and he realizes the fact that before him lies many a page from life's history.

There is much to interest one within Rambler's cottage, consequently it will be impossible to enumerate all. Aside from his photographic hobby, we noticed a display of insects, such as tarantulas, centipedes, and the skin of a rattlesnake; and while the Rambler may not admit his fear of things ghostly, the above evidently proves he has no fear of things mortal, unless it be a woman. But do not imagine, dear readers, that the female gender have any fear of the Rambler, as we incidentally found out that a few evenings previous to our coming, a party of 25 young people surprised the occupant of the ranch, and, before he realized the fact, took entire possession. You can surmise the rest, as we only present this as evidence of our friend's influence over his neighbors, and how generous the community is in which he resides, to thus cheer up and brighten the fireside of the Rambler.

We must not pass by another pet, and one in which he takes great pride—the famous broncho Vixen, formerly owned by a Wilder man than Rambler, and whose antics were so picturesquely portrayed in one of Rambler's rambles during the past year. We were anxious to witness some of these antics, and when Rambler proposed driving to Riverside, I readily assented with a two-fold purpose—the one, as stated, and the other to visit Mr. Hubbard and wife (of Hubbard hive fame) in their present home; and as it is but natural for Hoosiers to

possess a kindred feeling for each other, we were anxious to again greet them on their return.

After lunch, Vixen was attached to the cart, and off we started, every moment expecting the show to begin; but during the whole ride of 15 miles Vixen never bucked once, but her gait at times was a caution, and nothing but a firm hold on the cart prevented us losing our equilibrium.

You all, no doubt, have been on board a train of cars where they would start up with a jerk—so you can thus judge how pleasant these successive sensations were in riding behind Rambler's Vixen; nevertheless we enjoyed it hugely, and it demonstrated to us the wonderful magnetic influence of mind over matter.

The visit also was a delightful one and on our return to the cottage—oh what an appetite! And right here I wish to say that our friend is one of the best cooks it has been my lot to find in California, so I am not surprised that in this respect the Rambler glories in his independent bachelorhood.

GEO. W. BRODBECK.

Los Angeles, Calif.



CONDUCTED BY

Mrs. Jennie Atchley,

BEEVILLE, TEXAS.

Zinc and Its Uses in the Apiary.

Seeing something said about zinc, in *Gleanings*, not long since, I will add my mite of experience. There are many places that zinc is valuable. One point is, if you will use queen-excluding zinc over the hive-entrances of weak colonies they will not swarm out and get lost, or lose their queens. The bees may come out, but the queen cannot, and most of the bees, if not all, return to the hive.

2nd. It is the best remedy for robbing I ever saw. If the bees have any disposition to protect their hive, a robber-bee

will never get through the zinc. So right there the zinc serves a two-fold purpose.

Then, in the third place, the hives are secure from mice in winter, when you use the zinc over the entrances, which is an item. When it rains the zinc does not swell; or shrink in dry weather, but is reliable, and will do its duty at all times. It is usually the weak colonies that are bothered by robbers; also the weak ones that swarm out, and I have often thought that the main cause of weak colonies becoming discouraged was being tantalized by robber-bees.

Then, just think of the perfect control of the drones with Dr. Tinker's drone-excluding zinc! I can hardly estimate its value to me.

JENNIE ATCHLEY.

Tons of Honey in Cuba.

MRS. ATCHLEY:—In November (our first month) we took a little over six tons of extracted honey. December and January should each give us 12 or 13 tons; and February and March, each, about the same as November.

A. W. OSBURN.

Cuba, W. I., Dec. 4, 1893.

Not a Lonely Widow.

MRS. ATCHLEY:—Please excuse me for being so bold, but you often speak of your two boys, and not of your husband. I take you for a widow. Please answer in the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL.

Frankford, Mo.

A FRIEND.

Yes, Friend, I have a kind, Christian and affectionate husband; and, by the way, one of the greatest bee-masters of the South.

JENNIE ATCHLEY.

Another Way to Kill Skunks.

MRS. ATCHLEY:—You ask about killing skunks in California. Some use a little honey and strychnine spread on a piece of paper in front of the hive, but I don't like the plan. I take a small piece of comb containing sealed drone-brood, in which I insert a grain of strychnine. Place it in front of the hive, and you have got his skunkship sure.

The reason I do not, or did not, like the honey and strychnine, was because the bees were liable to get it. Of course you must take up the pieces that are left in the morning, or your fowls might get it.

Place the bait in front of the hives at night. I always found the "chap" right on the spot. They are remarkably fond of the brood. Of course, if you have no drone-brood, you can use worker-brood—it only takes a very small piece to fix him, and you can soon clean them out for a long distance from the apiary, so you will have no more trouble.

Just about the time you moved, I forwarded you my photograph and an old copy of the *Illustrated Bee Journal*. I have often wondered whether you received them, as I got no notice about it.

DR. E. GALLUP.

Santa Ana, Calif.

Doctor, I am glad you gave me your skunk remedy, and I trust you will not be offended if I give it to the public without permission, as I deem it very valuable, not having thought of using poisoned brood. I could have saved a fine lot of hen's-eggs, as we used them to put poison in. Please accept my thanks for the remedy.

Yes, I received your photograph, and during my moving and sickness in my family, I neglected to acknowledge its receipt until a few days ago. I thank you for it, and the old bee-paper, and wish I had more photographs of old time bee-keepers.

JENNIE ATCHLEY.

Mr. P. J. Mahan Wanted.

MRS. ATCHLEY:—Could you favor me with any information about Mr. Phineas J. Mahan, who left here the latter part of 1859, for Texas? Since then I have not heard of him. My friend was deeply interested in bee-keeping, and in a patent bee-hive of Rev. Mr. Langstroth, then of New Jersey, whose agent Mr. Mahan was, and lived at Raign's Point, opposite Philadelphia. His father was a maker and designer of fashion plates.

WM. NORRIS HUNTINGTON.

2242 N. 30th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Should any reader know of the whereabouts of Mr. Mahan, or his family, please write to Mr. Huntington.

JENNIE ATCHLEY.

"The Honey-Bee: Its Natural History, Anatomy and Physiology," is the title of the book written by Thos. Wm. Cowan, editor of the *British Bee Journal*. It is bound in cloth, beautifully illustrated, and very interesting. Price, \$1.00, post-paid; or we club it with the *BEE JOURNAL* one year for \$1.65. We have only four of these books left.



Ventilation for Out-Door Wintering, Etc.

Query 903.—1. Please give the most approved ventilation for out-of-door wintering, and whether you would approve of a bee-space left over the top of the frames for bees to travel through from one frame to another, rather than the Quinby method of making holes through the combs. 2. Do you approve of moving the hives together, placing them side by side for additional protection for winter?—Delta.

I have had no experience.—EUGENE SECOR.

I have no experience.—MRS. JENNIE ATCHLEY.

1. Query 902 answers this. 2. In union there is strength; likewise warmth.—MRS. L. HARRISON.

In my climate the only preparation the colonies get for wintering is a bee-space over the tops of the frames, and a quilt.—J. P. H. BROWN.

1. I do not like to mutilate my combs, but I think it very desirable to have some passageway. 2. Not in Michigan winters.—J. H. LARRABEE.

1. See answer to Query 902. To lay long corncocks crosswise of the frames is much preferable to cutting holes in the combs. 2. No.—MRS. J. N. HEATER.

1. I should give the bees an opportunity to pass over the tops of the frames. As for the rest, I have not had sufficient experience to warrant an opinion.—R. L. TAYLOR.

1. I don't know which is the most approved method. I should prefer space over the top of frames, to holes through the combs. 2. I never tried that way.—A. B. MASON.

1. The best ventilation for out-door wintering is a wide-open entrance, and a bottom-board kept free from dead bees. A passage over the frames in winter, out-of-doors, is worse than useless. Holes through the combs are an advantage.—M. MAHIN.

1. I approve of both space and opening, and there need not be much ventilation, if the entrance is left open. 2. If in single-walled hives, it would be well to move them.—P. H. ELWOOD.

1. Give ample room at the entrance, with one inch space over the tops of the frames. Don't make holes through the combs. 2. I see no advantage in placing hives close together.—J. E. POND.

1. I would prefer a space over for bees to pass at all times, summer and winter alike. I used to cut holes through the combs, but do so no longer. 2. Answered in No. 902.—A. J. COOK.

1. Leave the entrance opened full size. A bee-space over the frames may be provided in the cheapest way to advantage. Then provide close, warm packing above. 2. No.—G. W. DEMAREE.

1. If your frames are of the dimensions of the Langstroth, I would prefer the bee-space over the frames. Should they be of the American pattern, the holes *a la* Quinby are preferable.—J. M. HAMBAUGH.

1. Give full width of entrance, and cover the top of the frames with a sheet of common unbleached cotton-cloth, over which place a 4-inch sawdust cushion. I prefer a space over the combs, to holes through them. 2. No.—G. M. DOOLITTLE.

1. The burr-combs are sufficient to give a passage from one frame to another. 2. We leave our hives on the summer stands. If you remove them, a great many bees will be lost during their winter flight, for they will not notice their change of place.—DADANT & SON.

1. Ventilate only at the entrance. Never under any consideration allow upward ventilation. A space above the frames is all right—better than holes in the frames—if you use a good cushion on top. 2. I don't think I would ever move the hives together.—H. D. CUTTING.

1. I suppose most out-door winterers leave the entrance open full width, and most of them leave some chance for the slow upward escape of air through something called an absorbent. A bee-space over frames is more easily made and kept. 2. I don't see why there may not be advantages in it.—C. C. MILLER.

1. Opinions differ greatly on this point. I believe in a space below the frames, a large entrance, and no upward ventilation. Other things being equal, I would prefer the holes through the combs. This is so much trouble that I

doubt if it pays. I prefer to use a frame so shallow that holes are unnecessary. With a shallow frame, double brood-chamber hive, there is a free communication directly through the center of the hive. 2. Yes, provided the hives are not moved more than a foot or two from their usual position.—JAS. A. GREEN.

1. We give our bees room to get out and in the hive during the winter months, but not as much room as in summer. Our frames let the bees have room over them, also around the sides. I don't want any holes through the combs. 2. No. With our quadruple hives, there are four in each cluster, and that is all I would put together.—E. FRANCE.

1. I do not know what the most approved ventilation is. I simply leave the entrance to the hive wide open, let it be large or small. I prefer to let the bees pass over the tops of the frames, but a cake of sugar candy should be placed above the passage-way to make sure that no bees died from starvation. 2. In my opinion nothing is gained by so doing.—EMERSON T. ABBOTT.

1. Bottom ventilation with a half-inch hole in front of the hive one-third the way up from the bottom. It is easier to provide a passage-way over the top of the frames than to make holes through the comb—either would answer the purpose. 2. I have wintered a good many colonies in clamps, ten or twelve in a clamp, set close together, all covered except a small part of the front.—S. I. FREEBORN.

1. All the ventilation required is what will go through the absorbing material with which the hive should be packed. A small hole should be left near the top in the outer case. A bee-space should be left over the frames in some way. Holes through the combs are good, but require too much attention to keep them open. 2. Yes, it is a good plan where but few hives are to be cared for.—C. H. DIBBERN.

1. With the entrance clear, a porous covering above, and a half-inch hole in the cover—the ventilation will be all right. But be sure to keep the entrance clear. By all means, have a good double bee-space above the frames. Use a Hill's device, or two or three cornicobs. 2. When convenient, I would place the hives together—it insures considerable warmth and protection.—W. M. BAENUM.

This query is to the point, and should be fully understood by all bee-keepers who follow out-door wintering. Refer-

ing to my answer to Query 902, it will be seen how bees may be safely packed for winter, and it only remains to give the proper ventilation. I give an entrance $7/16$ inch deep by 11 inches long. It is left open in winter. Over the brood-frames I use a single thickness of heavy duck cloth which costs 3 cents to the hive. This I lay flat on the frames. In my 7-inch brood-frames the bees always go under the combs in going from frame to frame in winter. In a deep frame I should place two or three small sticks $3/8$ -inch apart crosswise of the frames, and lay the cloth over them. The "Hill's device" gives too much open space. I put on the cloth late (so the bees will not gnaw and pull at it or wax it), and take it off early in the spring, and replace by a thin board. Over the cloth I use 4 or 5 inches of packing. No holes are made about the top of the winter case or cover for the wind to sweep through, but all air that circulates (and it does circulate) must go through small cracks or spaces about the top of the hive. Any large holes or openings allow a draft through the hive, and will predispose to bee-diarrhea. In other words, the ventilation must be the slow, gradual escape of the air which steadily pours in at the entrance, and must come out at the top of the hive so as not to create what is called a draft. The air just outside of the cluster of bees, on a cold day, is from 50° to 60° , according to how near to the cluster the temperature be taken. If the temperature without is only zero, or a few degrees above, the cold air goes in at the entrance with some force to fill the vacuum created by the heat about the bees. If this air goes out of the top of the hive in a draft, the heat of the bees will be carried with it; hence the necessity that the top of the hive above the brood-frames should be as tight as ordinary mechanical skill can make it—there seems to be no danger of getting it too tight for the air to get out. With this kind of ventilation the combs of the hive will always remain dry and free from mold, and in the spring the bees will come out with that shining luster of their bodies—that sleek appearance which shows at once their vigor and health. 2. I do not approve of moving a lot of hives together. It takes too much labor for the doubtful advantage gained.—G. L. TINKER.

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Marketing Honey—Questions on Mr. Melbee's Methods.

Written for the American Bee Journal
BY DR. C. C. MILLER.

FRIEND YORK:—I've obeyed your injunction to "think about these things," that you gave us on page 617. Done a good bit of thinking about them, in fact. I suppose you mean to encourage us to emulate the example of Mr. Melbee, for you ask, "Now, why cannot almost any bee-keeper do as Mr. M. has done? I'm glad you put in that "almost," for I'm pretty sure I couldn't do it, and I should feel badly to disappoint you if I thought you expected it of me. I'll try to tell you why I can't do what Mr. Melbee has done.

I can imagine myself going into a house with a sample of honey, saying to them, "Here is some of the finest honey that was ever produced. It is made by bees, with not the slightest taint of adulteration. If you buy of me, you are sure of getting the genuine article. Every bee that worked on this was decorated with at least three stripes of gold—none of your common stock—and the honey is correspondingly fine. Just taste it."

After tasting, the good woman says, "Yes, that is good honey. You may give me a pound."

"Why, you see, it's put up in 5-pound packages, and that's the smallest package I have. I'm sure there will be no difficulty in using 5 pounds of as nice honey as that."

"Oh, I don't know that there will. I guess I'll take the 5 pounds. How much is it?"

"\$1.20 for the 5 pounds, and 10 cents for the pail; and you can return the pail, if you wish, and get back the 10 cents for it."

"A dollar twenty cents! Why, isn't that pretty high. That's—let me see—why, that's 24 cents a pound. Why, I

can get comb honey at Hutchison's grocery for 16 cents a pound."

"Yes, but that isn't as nice honey as this."

"Maybe it isn't, but we've had as nice white honey as ever was, and the last we got was 18 cents, and we haven't paid over 20 cents for years. Patrick and Otis both keep it, and I guess yours is hardly worth six cents a pound more than theirs. I think I'll not take any."

Now I suppose Mr. Melbee would go on and sell that woman 5 pounds of honey at 24 cents a pound, but I don't believe I could. Really, I don't believe I could.

I don't believe I need go any farther Mr. Editor, to answer your question, (so far as I am concerned,) why almost any bee-keeper cannot do "as Mr. M. has done."

Now that I've answered your question, Mr. Editor, would you mind answering a question or two of mine. Does Mr. Melbee live in a mountainous region where the people are miles from a grocery and know nothing about the prices of honey? Or does he live in a community where the people are immensely wealthy, and care nothing about what they pay for a thing? And how does it come that the people don't find out that they can get honey for so much less?

Looking at your market reports, I find extracted honey as low as 5 cents, and nothing higher than 8. I suppose there would be no trouble in getting any amount at 7 cents. If sold at 24 cents there is a margin of 17 cents, and after paying the agent a commission of 10 cents there is left a profit of 7 cents a pound for Mr. Melbee. That would make a profit of \$630 on the 9000 pounds the agent sold. Now as you think others might do as well as Mr. Melbee, don't you think other agents might do as well as his agent of last year? And don't you think he could have a hundred agents at work by enlarging his territory? Or put it moderately, and say 20 agents, leaving Mr. Melbee his whole time to make purchases. That would bring in for Mr. Melbee the neat little sum of \$12,600 clear profit a year, and no stings to stand.

If it's a fair question, and wouldn't be intruding too much into Mr. Melbee's private affairs, would you be kind enough to tell us something about the financial standing of a man who has been doing so well, getting 24 to 32 cents a pound for the last 18 or 20 years? How much is he worth? Or if

that's impertinent, is he a very rich man?

There are some other questions I would like to ask, but perhaps you don't like too many that don't come under the head of "general questions."

Marengo, Ill.

[Oh, Doctor, you are so inquisitive! We think we'll not try to answer any questions, but invite Mr. Melbee himself to reply to them. He will be able to do so much more satisfactorily than we could, and we are sure that an article from him on this subject would be much more interesting and helpful than anything we might write about it. We may say, however, that Mr. Melbee *does* sell honey at the price given on page 617, whether or not you could do it, Doctor.

Another thing: Mr. Melbee is not the only one we know, that is getting a good price for his honey. It pays to *know* how to market honey, and we hope that ere another crop is produced, hard-working bee-keepers may have learned just how to dispose of their honey at a good price.

Now we are ready to hear from Mr. Melbee.—ED.]

Theories Regarding the Origin of Foul Brood Examined.

Written for the American Bee Journal

BY S. CORNELL.

(Continued from page 787.)

The reader will by this time have come to the conclusion that, of Mr. McEvoy's "strong chain," there is not a single link remaining, and that instead of charging the jurors to believe the "evidence," "a judge on the bench" would instruct them that the prosecution had failed to make out a case, and to find a verdict for the defendant, without leaving the box.

It has been stated by correspondents of the bee-periodicals that, if the method of curing foul brood practiced by Mr. McEvoy, and by others for a century before his time, is sound and successful, the treatment by using disinfectants cannot be well founded. Before I had given much study to the subject, I held a similar opinion myself, but on looking into the question more closely, I saw

that both methods are scientific, the rationale of the cure in both cases being based on the theory that the disease is caused by germs.

It is not denied by any one that foul brood germs get into the honey and pollen in a foul-broody hive. True, those who have examined such honey under the microscope have not found the germs, but the search was so much like the proverbial "hunt for a needle in a haystack" that no weight should be attached to the failure. These germs may be found in the chyle stomachs of some of the bees of a diseased colony, and the most reasonable way of accounting for their presence is that they are carried there in the food; are plentiful in the intestines, and they are voided with the excrement. That they still retain their vitality, and that they are capable of starting the disease, is proven by the experiment made by Mr. Cummings, described in *Gleanings*. Mr. Cummings scraped two grains of excreta from a hive which contained foul-broody bees, and mixed it with half a pint of syrup. He fed this syrup to a healthy colony, ten miles distant, the hive being in a wire-cloth tent, to protect it from other bees. In 13 days the disease was discernible, and in four weeks the combs were reeking with foul-broody larvae. Since the excrement is voided on the wing, diseased bees may distribute the germs over a large section of country, and when the feces become pulverized, the germs are ready to be carried by the winds in all directions; but this is a digression.

I have said that foul brood germs are plentiful in the chyle stomachs of some of the bees of a diseased colony. The brood food is elaborated in this stomach, regurgitated, and fed to the larvae. Some of the germs are carried with it, and of course attack the larvae. This fact was ascertained by Schonfeld. So long, therefore, as diseased bees continue to act as nurses, so long will they communicate the disease to the larvae, even though fed on the purest honey in the world.

Now suppose a drug strong enough to paralyze the germs, or as the scientists say, to inhibit their growth, is fed to the nurses, so that it forms a part of the "bee-pap" which they feed to the larvae, the germs are thereby rendered as harmless as any other foreign matters, and in this inactive condition they are eliminated from the system.

I wish it to be noted that I have not said that the disinfectants must *kill* or *destroy* the germs. No one has ever

claimed that they do, and only a novice would expect to be able to administer a drug strong enough to kill the germs, without killing the bees also. Hundreds of cures effected in this way are on record, although I find that Mr. McEvoy says "the drug system is always a failure." He should be more careful. Scores who have read his articles know that the drug treatment has been effective, and knowing this, they are likely to discredit or discount this, as well as his other statements.

Before it was known that the foul brood disease affects mature bees, as well as the brood, and when it was believed that the infection was some mysterious thing, which permeated every particle of the honey, in some such way as a perfume pervades every portion of our clothing, the belief, that the consumption of the least particle of honey, carried by the bees from the diseased hive, is sure to infect the brood, was not unreasonable; but since it became known that the infection in the honey is simply the germs it may contain, and that germs remain in the stomachs of diseased nurse-bees, no matter how free from germs the honey they consume may be, the theory must undergo modification to accord with these more recently ascertained facts. Besides, it is only a guess that the diseased honey carried by bees shaken on starters is consumed in four days. It is on record that a swarm, in summer, lived ten days without food, and made a good colony afterwards. Schonfeld ascertained that a bee lives 36 hours after the honey in its honey-sac is all consumed.

It is not because the infected honey the bees carry with them is all consumed in four days that Mr. McEvoy's method cures, but because during the interval between shaking the bees on starters and the first appearance of young larvæ requiring to be fed—an interval of about ten days under Mr. McEvoy's treatment—the diseased nurses either die off, or become too old, or too sickly to continue to act as nurses. The authorities say that a healthy bee quits nursing, and goes out as a forager at from 10 to 19 days after it emerges from the cell. There is reason to believe that a diseased nurse-bee gives up nursing much sooner; owing to the growth and multiplication of the germs in the bee, the blood is used for the sustenance of the parasites faster than it is produced, so that diseased bees are found to be almost bloodless. The brood food is found to be composed at least partly of the secretions of glands, situated probably

in both the head and the stomach, and glandular secretions are always drawn from the blood. Consequently, little or no blood, little or no secretions, and without secretions, nursing is at an end.

As I have said elsewhere, Mr. McEvoy has a method which cures, and he has the aptitude to induce others to give his method a trial—two very important qualifications in a foul brood inspector, although neither the one nor the other comes within the line of his official duty. On the other hand, his theory includes only two ways of propagating the disease—originating it through dead brood, and spreading it by robbing. Foul brood has started up again after treatment by the McEvoy plan, but the theory must be saved at any expense, therefore robbing from a diseased hive is supposed to have taken place, without any one knowing for certain whether it did or not.

If Mr. McEvoy continues to advise bee-keepers not to disinfect their hives, and if they take his advice, foul brood will not be "a thing of the past in Ontario" just yet awhile, and it will be some time before the foul-brood inspector will find "his occupation gone" for want of hives requiring to be inspected.

Lindsay, Ont.

A Protest About Honey being Adulterated in California.

Written for the American Bee Journal

BY J. H. MARTIN.

I wish to protest vehemently against one very important clause in Mr. Newman's remarks on page 699, upon Mr. F. H. Hunt and the adulteration of honey; the clause referred to is as follows: "*But in California he seems to be making it 'almost pure glucose.'*"

For the last two years I have been working an apiary owned in part by Mr. Hunt, and if "*in California he seems to be making it almost pure glucose,*" of course your humble servant must be cognizant of the fact, and the general reader would be led to believe that I had done more or less of the criminating business. Now let me say that besides working this apiary, I have helped some in the others, and have been in at all hours of the day and night, and have seen no glucose used; had it been nearly all *glucosed in California*, I would have seen carloads of the stuff around, for it could not have been hid.

A greater portion of Messrs. Wheeler

& Hunt's honey was sold early to a local dealer in Riverside. The greater portion of the honey from the apiary that I worked was sent under my own name to a Boston firm, Mr. W. E. Clark, Mr. H. E. Wilder, and myself, loading a car. To the certain knowledge of us three, there was never a drop of glucose within five miles of that carload until we carted it through the streets of Riverside, and then the only chance of it being near glucose is that there might have been some in confectionary shops; and it left California as did all of the honey in San Bernardino County—the pure, unadulterated sweet. When I say “all of the honey in San Bernardino County,” I wish people to understand it just as I put it.

It is possible that in our large centres, like Los Angeles and San Francisco, it is adulterated, and there are rumors to that effect. If it is, it is adulterated for local markets in near-by States, and I do not believe our honey is adulterated to much of an extent, to ship across the continent; and for the very good and sufficient reason that it would hardly pay to ship glucose out here to ship back again.

Nearly all of our large dealers have houses in the East, and when they proceed to adulterate, the honey is shipped, and mixed on your side of the Rockies, saving quite an item of freightage on the adulterant.

Now while I speak in full vindication of Mr. Hunt on this side of the continent, I am sure I cannot say what he has been doing since he went East in August. I am aware that a carload of comb and extracted honey was shipped to him after he had been in the East a few weeks, and I was informed that it was shipped to St. Paul, Minn.; further than that I know nothing about his operations, for there has been no correspondence between us since he went East. I sincerely hope Mr. Hunt can clear his skirts of this grave charge, not only for his own sake, but also for the sake of his family and friends here.

During my acquaintance with Mr. Hunt the past two years, I have found him strictly honorable in his dealings with me.

I think at least in one case, in the Von Dorn controversy, that Mr. Hunt was exonerated; at least I was so informed and made such a statement in my description of Messrs. Wheeler & Hunt's apiaries, in *Gleanings* for December, 1892.

I wish also to speak a word for Mr. Wheeler, being a partner with Mr.

Hunt; and if Mr. Hunt is guilty of the charge of adulteration, then Mr. W. might come in for a part of the censure. Mr. Wheeler is merely a capitalist in the business, and not a bee-manager. He lives in Riverside, and is Superintendent of the Victor gold mine, and if any adulteration has been practiced his name cannot be connected with it. Mr. Wheeler's name stands well with business men, and he is a very honorable man.

I think that California bee-keepers will be aroused to defend the fair name of their product, and will stand by the Bee-Keepers' Union in all efforts to punish the guilty parties, be they friends, or anybody else. And if they do arouse, may God have mercy on the culprit.

Bloomington, Calif.

A Non-Swarming Strain of Bees —The Other Side.

Written for the American Bee Journal

BY S. E. MILLER.

I fear when the reader's eyes fall on the above heading, he will be tempted to pass it by, as the subject seems so threadbare; but as most of the writers on this subject favor the idea of eventually producing a non-swarming strain of bees, perhaps something on the negative side would not be amiss.

The prevention of increase seems to have been desirable almost as far back as the history of the honey-bee extends—at least by certain bee-masters and under certain conditions; and from then down to the present day, it has remained an unsolved problem.

Who has ever tried to produce a strain of cattle, hogs or chickens that would not increase if given the opportunity? I think I hear some one say, “Ridiculous! who would want such cattle,” etc.? I answer, no one, of course; but suppose such was desirable, how would we attempt to produce such strain? Has not the Great Master, who made the cattle, made the bee also? Has He not placed within it the same instinct to multiply, in order that its kind may not become extinct? Why do bees swarm? Is another question often asked, and one often answered with a long-winded attempt at wisdom or science, while the answer is simple, short, and definite. Simply because the Almighty God intended that they should swarm—increase.

We might as well ask why the Canada

goose wends its way northward to Hudson's Bay at the approach of spring, there to lay its eggs, hatch and rear its brood, and bring them South in the autumn. Or why all birds build nests, lay eggs, hatch and rear their brood

roundings, and yet how much has he changed their nature? He has domesticated the honey-bee. He has made it to work pretty much to his liking, and yet how much has he changed its nature?

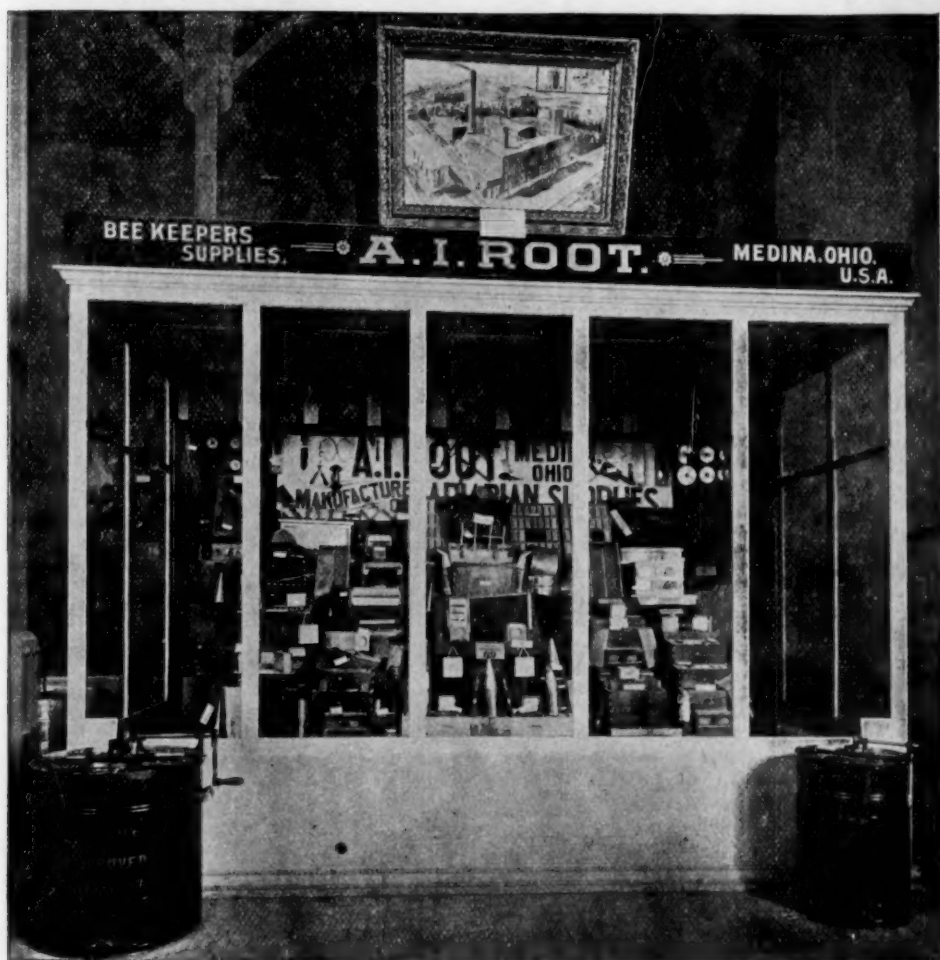


Exhibit of Bee-Keepers' Supplies Shown at the World's Fair by Mr. A. I. Root.

each spring. To use a modern phrase, I would say, "Because they are built that way."

The cattle-man has bred his cattle for milk, for beef, for butter; he has bred off almost all their horns; he has placed them under different conditions and sur-

The poultry fancier has bred non-setting strains of fowls (that will not set unless they want to); but he has not yet bred a strain that would lay eggs that will all hatch out pullets, as the bee-keeper would expect his non-swarming queen to lay all worker and no drone

eggs, even under the most favorable conditions for swarming.

Only a few years ago we quite frequently heard of a non-swarming strain of bees: they would pop up first here, then there, but soon after we didn't hear of them, and have not heard of them since. Just now we have a "non-swarming strain." Why, in the past two years we have not had swarms enough to make it worth while getting out the dish-pan and cow-bells, and the number of our colonies has been gradually growing beautifully less! With backward springs, cold, wet weather, and no honey-flow at swarming time, it is no trouble to have a non-swarming strain of bees; but let the conditions be reversed, and the non-swarmer will be the first to swarm.

Bluffton, Mo.

RANDOM STINGS

FROM THE STINGER.

Why is it that so many writers in the bee-papers of late are lapsing into poetry? I am pleased to note that the editors of *Gleanings* have not fallen into the habit. As that journal has not tried to correct the evil, I think The Stinger had better start a reform in that direction; therefore, he will try to keep from using poetry any more in this column.

Mind you, I do not say that I shall not refrain from using some lines that may rhyme, so long as they suit my purpose; they will not be *poetry*, of course.

Talking about imitators awhile ago, reminds me that if any one living in glass houses should not throw stones, it should be the people who furnish the material to fill up our enjoyable friend, the *Progressive Bee-Keeper*. Let me see, I will take the November number and see what it contains. There is first a poem on "November." Well, that is timely, even if it is not real poetry; then comes "Notes from the Star Apiary." There is very little relating to the apiary noticeable in the "notes." The writer would have done better, I think, to have had his notes labeled, "From the Star Apiary Library." I like the general trend of his notes, nevertheless, and wish to see the notes continued every month, even with all the stars between them. (I suppose

these stars are a sort of a trade-mark of the Bluffton paragrapher.) Then comes *Somnambulist*. His style of "Wayside Fragments" are pretty well known by this time, and I need not say anything more about them, other than to remark that he is, taking him altogether, a pretty wide-awake writer. Then the next article is a lot of "notes;" and the next is a lot more of "notes." But I shall not say anything more about them. These things happen sometimes without one doing it with any intention of imitating.

I stated some time ago that a lady in Texas was contemplating the publishing of a paper devoted to the bee and honey interests of that State. I did not give her name, as I had learned of it in a rather confidential way. In a quite recent issue of the *BEE JOURNAL* I see that Mrs. Atchley, who was the person I hinted at, has abandoned her intention of running any such publication. She shows good sense in keeping out of the publishing business.

It is next in order to hear from California. Will those people at Los Angeles please arise and say that they, too, have abandoned the idea of inflicting a poorly-supported paper upon a long-suffering apicultural world? I assume that such a paper will be illy supported, and if there is any brother who wants to bet me a nail out of an old shoe against a year's subscription to the "Old Reliable," just let him hold up his right hand until I see it, and I am his man.

"Hutchy," of the *Review*, went shooting during the close season in one of the agricultural buildings at the World's Fair. Like a poucher, he did it clandestinely, and with better luck than such shooters usually have, for he brought down a number of pictures of honey exhibits in that building.

Some of these pictures he gave in his nice, dainty *Review*. Oh, Hutchy, dear, how could you do such a naughty thing? Didn't you ever go to Sunday-school and learn that it was not right to steal? Perhaps it may not be called stealing, yet some people will call it such.

Please Send Us the Names of your neighbors who keep bees, and we will send them sample copies of the *BEE JOURNAL*. Then please call upon them and get them to subscribe with you, and secure some of the premiums we offer.

National Bee-keepers' Union.

GENERAL MANAGER'S 9th Annual Report, FOR THE YEAR 1893.

Another year has been added to the history of the National Bee-Keepers' Union, and I will now attempt to recount and review the work done during the year, so that the members may be fully informed concerning it.

The amendments to the Constitution, proposed in the last Report, were voted upon and carried almost unanimously—the vote being 289 for them, to 28 against. There were 31 blanks. The blanks were mostly from new members, who thought they ought not to vote at the time of their first introduction.

The election closed on February 1st, 1893. There were then 348 votes received, and the canvas of them resulted as follows:

For President—Hon. R. L. Taylor, 141; James Heddon, 136; scattering, 50; blank, 21.

For Vice-Presidents—C. C. Miller, 272; G. M. Doolittle, 270; A. I. Root, 265; A. J. Cook, 242; G. W. Demaree, 228; scattering, 248.

For General Manager, Secretary and Treasurer—Thomas G. Newman, 321; scattering, 3; blank, 24.

For Salary of Manager—20 per cent., 342; scattering, 6. Back salary voted, the years being added together, amount to 566. This, divided by the number of votes, lacks a little of being twice—carrying for only one year, and leaving votes for 218 over. It therefore commenced with Jan. 1, 1892.

First Battle for the Year.

The result of "the first round" for the new year, in the battle with the enemies of the pursuit, was a complete victory for the Union—demonstrating its value to the bee-keeping industry. It is worthy of remark, that it is equally successful, no matter whether with Courts which administer the laws, or Legislatures which enact them.

On January 16th, as soon as the Senate of Missouri got to work, Senator Sebree introduced a Bill, entitled, "An

Act to regulate the keeping of honey-bees in cities, towns and villages in this State, and to provide a penalty for its violation." The first section read as follows:

No person shall own, keep, or have in his possession, or under his control, any honey-bees in boxes, bee-gums, or other things of confinement in any city, town or village in this State, whether organized under general or special charters, nearer than fifty feet from the line of any adjacent real estate owner, or person in possession of such adjacent property.

Section 2 provided for a penalty of from \$10 to \$20 for each week that the bees were there, after notice to remove them.

Section 3 provided that if the bees could not be kept at that distance from adjacent neighbors, "then in such event the keeping of them in such city, town or village is absolutely prohibited."

This was a clear case of prohibition of the pursuit in all "cities, towns and villages" in Missouri, if it had become a law, for a bee-keeper must have OVER a hundred feet to be able to keep his bees "fifty feet from the line of any adjacent real estate owner, or person in possession of such adjacent property." But few bee-keepers would have more than fifty feet in all.

Mr. W. S. Dorn Blaser, ex-Secretary of the Missouri Bee-Keepers' Association, sent a copy of the "Bill" to the Manager of the Union, and instantly the "Decision of the Supreme Court of Arkansas" was brought into play, like a gatling-gun, and copies of it were sent to the members of the Legislature and to the Governor. Letters were written to them advising them not to allow it to pass, as it was unconstitutional, and would be so construed by the courts, as they had the precedent of the Arkansas Supreme Court to guide them.

The Hon. R. L. Taylor, the President of the Union, was appealed to, and he backed up the General Manager by

giving his "opinion" on the Bill—that it was unconstitutional, and should be "fought to the end" vigorously.

Mr. Joseph G. Banning, President of the Missouri State Bee-Keepers' Association, also appealed to the Manager of the Union, and was instructed to fight the Bill at every step—that the Union would "see him through," etc. If it had passed both houses, then the Governor would have been appealed to, and would in all probability have vetoed it. President Banning afterwards wrote me thus: "I thank you for your prompt assistance." It was the prompt action taken by the Union which brought this foolishness to a stop, saved the State from disgrace, and prevented the bee-keepers from being annoyed by useless legislature.

The members of the Legislature received the Bill from the Senate, and promptly killed it, for they had been "posted" by the printed matter of the Bee-Keepers' Union! The enemies of our pursuit were fooled, and the Union stuck another "feather in its cap."

The Sugar-Honey Heresy.

This "dogma" stirred up such a furore in the early part of the year, that the Manager of the Union received a shower of letters in condemnation of the "heresy." It was promptly met by the promise of the Manager to "prosecute to the full extent of the law any who may dare to offer for sale as honey any of that sugar-syrup swindle."

He stated publicly that consumers must not be trifled with. Their butter must be made from pure cow's milk, and their honey must be pure nectar from the flowers! "Sugar-syrup" must be sold under that name—not honey; just as the law requires oleomargarine to be sold under its proper name—not butter.

Bees and Peaches and Grapes.

Mr. J. A. Pearce, of Grand Rapids, Mich., was threatened by 25 peach-growers, stating that his bees were eating their peaches. All nature was perishing for want of moisture, and some insects (bugs, beetles, etc.) had appropriated the juice of a few cracked peaches and grapes, and all was charged to the bees.

The kicking peach-growers were supplied with the Arkansas decision that bees were not a "nuisance" *per se*, and that bee-keepers could and should be protected in their rights. Upon finding

out the legal status of the affair, they subsided.

To show that the bees are wrongly accused in these matters, and that they do not break the skins of fruit, I refer to the following Report lately published in many rural and metropolitan papers:

"Exhaustive experiments have been conducted under the auspices of the department of agriculture to decide if the honey-bees are deserving of the severe condemnation received in some quarters from fruit-growers. Neither care nor expense was withheld. Hives were kept within a building from which the bees could not escape. In this grapes, peaches, pears and plums, varying from green to dead ripe, were placed. The bees were deprived of food, and left with the fruit exposed. Many came to the fruit, but never broke the skin; but when they found it broken they fed upon the exuding juice. They showed no tendency to use their jaws in cutting open a place.

"The test lasted 30 days; other bees were tried with similar results. In all cases food was taken only from fruit which had been previously broken. Consequently it appears that bees will not injure sound fruit. Professor Pantan, of the Ontario Agricultural College, says that this is what might have been expected when the structure of the bee's mouth is considered. It is quite different in the case of wasps, which are supplied with jaws suitable to break into the skin, and in all probability they are the cause of the injured fruit upon which complaining observers have seen bees feeding."

Mr. G. B. Woodberry, of Calif., was also threatened by fruit-growers for keeping bees in that locality. He appealed to the Union, and was supplied with the Arkansas "gun," to use upon the Board of Supervisors.

On Dec. 5, 1893, Mr. G. W. Brodbeck wrote to the Manager, giving the result as follows:

"The Woodberry trouble has quieted down, at least for the present. The Supervisors instructed the District Attorney to look up the decisions rendered, as given in the Bee-Keepers' Union Report. He did so, and concluded that it would not be wise to incite or aid in antagonizing one industry against another. So we trust that the influence of the Union will be effectual."

Unfinished Business.

Several cases in Wisconsin, Iowa, New York, Canada, Nebraska, Texas, Colorado, and elsewhere are under way, and it would not be wisdom to publish anything about them now. Several of these, it is thought, will be necessarily carried to the Supreme Courts—thus to compel the highest tribunals to give bee-keepers their rights. More anon.

BUSINESS STATEMENT.

Balance, as per last Report.....\$623.08
 Fees from 461 members for 1892. 461.00

1,084.08
 Expenses for the year 362.37

Balance, Dec. 16, 1893.....\$721.71

The Union has engaged attorneys for the defense of several cases, the cost for which will have to be paid later.

The efforts last winter to increase the membership were not as fruitful as we all hoped, on account of the financial disturbances throughout the Country, but better times are before us, and the Union will not be forgotten.

Dues and Election of Officers.

It now becomes my duty to call for \$1.00 for the coming year, as dues from each member. A Blank is enclosed to be used for sending it, and also a Voting Blank. Fill up all the blanks, and send to the Manager with a postal note or money-order for \$1 in the envelope sent with it. It must be received by Feb. 1, 1894, or the vote will be lost.

When voting, care should, of course, be taken to put into office its best and most reliable members, (a good selection can be made from the list of names attached to this Report, and such only are eligible.)

As long as my services are desired and I am able to devote them, the Union will have my best energies. Fraternally,

Thomas G. Newman

147 South Western Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL.

General Manager.

Big Offer to Renewals.—We would like to call the attention of those whose subscriptions expire with this month, to the following paragraphs, in which we make a grand offer:

Of course we hope to have your renewal. With such offers as we are now making, you certainly cannot refuse. There is no other bee-paper in the United States in which you get so much value for so little cost as in the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL at \$1.00 a year; and we trust, moreover, that our old subscribers will show their appreciation of our effort to give them the best bee-paper at the lowest price, by prompt renewals. Will not you?

ANOTHER MATTER.—With such a journal as we are publishing, and such terms as we are offering, we ought to double the circulation of the BEE JOURNAL before spring. If each of our present subscribers will promptly renew, and at the same time send us one new subscriber, this will be accomplished at once.

Now, to secure one new subscriber to a weekly paper like the BEE JOURNAL, published at only *only* \$1.00 a year, is certainly a very little thing for any one to do. It would seem that any subscriber could afford to do that as an expression of appreciation of the opportunity to get the paper for himself for only \$1.00 a year. But we don't ask you to do that.

WE WILL DO BETTER.—If you will, before Jan. 15, 1894, send us your own renewal for one year, and send with it one

new yearly subscriber, we will consider it a club of two, and give you any premium offered for sending two new subscribers, on page 773.

Now we know you never had an offer from any other bee-paper that would compare with that. Just look at it all through.

1st. We furnish you a *weekly* bee-paper for only \$1.00 a year.

2nd. We give a premium for sending a club of only two subscribers.

3rd. We allow you to count your own subscription as one of the club of two.

Surely, we have a right to hope that every expiring subscription will at once be renewed, and at least one new subscriber be sent with it.

Why, on such offers as we are making, if you have not time to go out and get the new subscriber, you could afford to send the paper to some person as a Holiday present. It would then only cost for yourself and your friend about as much as your own paper would usually cost, and you would get your club premium besides.

Let us have your renewal, and do all you can to extend the circulation of the old AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL.

When Renewing Your Subscription, why not send along one or more new subscribers, and take advantage of our liberal premium offers on page 767 of this copy of the BEE JOURNAL? You certainly can easily secure the subscribers, if you will show them that they also receive their choice out of several free premiums. Try it, and see what you can do.

Index to Vol. XXXII.

SUBJECTS.

Adulteration of honey.....	601, 808, 810, 819
After-swarms.....	215, 600
Alfalfa.....	268
All-wood queen-excluders.....	169, 344
Alsike clover.....	87, 183, 184
Always take and read bee-papers.....	365
Ants in the apiary.....	77, 87, 88, 112, 182, 471, 750
Apiarian experiment stations.....	232, 583
Apiarian premiums at St. Louis Fair.....	681
Apiaries destroyed by a gale.....	697
Apiarist's "Ten Commandments".....	532
Apiary work.....	624
Apicultural discussions.....	744
Apicultural experiments.....	652
Api-phrenology—a new subject.....	403, 433, 534
Are bees animals?.....	17

Baby carriage.....	40
Bean honey.....	243, 340, 473
Bee-diarrhea—its cause and cure.....	79, 273
Bee-escapes.....	339
Bee hunting—how it is done.....	439
Bee in the ear.....	646
Bee-Keepers' Union—8th annual report.....	823
Bee-keeping and poultry—as an occupation for women.....	787
Bee-keeping experiences of years ago.....	434

BEE-KEEPING IN—

Arkansas.....	110
Australia.....	656
California.....	83, 143, 274
Cherokee Strip.....	792
Illinois.....	39
Iowa.....	210
Kansas.....	408
Louisiana.....	174, 601
Missouri.....	365
Nebraska.....	115
Sweden.....	460
Tennessee.....	113, 312
Texas.....	366
Utah.....	181, 500

Bee-paralysis.....	16, 341, 367, 430, 723, 761, 762
Bees and fruit-growers.....	743
Bees in a Sunday-school.....	426
Bees in the open air.....	402
Bees killed by lightning.....	398
Bees on July 4th.....	74
Bees throwing out the brood.....	396, 505, 535
Bee-stings and remedies.....	23, 120, 624, 750, 753
Bees transferring eggs to queen-cells.....	88
Bees under the snow.....	778
Beeswax.....	8
Bee-wagon.....	750
Bee-willow as a honey-plant.....	682
Best all-purpose hive.....	749
Best hive for the South.....	301
Best working colonies for next season.....	559

BIOGRAPHICAL—

Abbott, Emerson T.....	523
Axtell, Mrs. Sarah J.....	395
Ayling, Rev. H.....	363
Barnum, Wm. M.....	287
Brown, Dr. J. P. H.....	715
Cutting, H. D.....	141
Frederick, S. I.....	747
Gale, Albert.....	364
Gallup, Dr. Elisha.....	171
Hachenberg, Dr. G. P.....	651
Hambrough, Hon. J. M.....	490
Harblson, J. S.....	43
Hatch, C. A.....	587
Heater, Mrs. J. N.....	779
Hilton, Hon. Geo. E.....	203
Hooker, John M.....	461
Hutchinson, W. Z.....	11
Lockhart, F. A.....	619
Mansfield, C.....	363
Manum, A. E.....	427
Martin, John H. (Rambler).....	811
Park, Dana F.....	331
Pender, W. S.....	363
Pike, D. A.....	683
Scobie, R.....	364
Shallard, Mal.....	364
Sherman, Mrs. S. E.....	553

Stone, Jas. A.....	107
Taylor, J. E.....	363
Taylor, Hon. R. L.....	75
Trahair, J.....	368
Whitcomb, Edward.....	269
Woolverton, L.....	235

Biographical sketches.....	328
Birds destroying bees.....	654
Blackberry blossoms for bees.....	682
Bleaching wax.....	733
British honey exhibit at the World's Fair.....	199
Brace and burr combs.....	657, 784
Brood-chamber—proper size.....	401
Brood-frame arrangement in winter.....	752
Brood-frames from diseased colonies.....	9
Buckwheat.....	268
Buckwheat for honey.....	55
Building cells on top of frames.....	682
Building comb crosswise.....	716
Building up weak colonies.....	118
Button-willow.....	246

California honey-crop.....	136, 210
California poppy.....	589
Can bees hear?.....	205
Can bees puncture fruit.....	51, 87, 530
Candied honey in combs.....	118
Care of honey and combs.....	233
Caring for honey.....	40
Carniolan bees.....	18, 624, 682
Carrying bees.....	87
Causes of winter losses—how to prevent them.....	302
Cellar wintering of bees.....	404
Ceresin for foundation.....	206
Changing loose hanging frames to fixed.....	51
Cheap extractor.....	212
Chicago fire.....	367
Chinaman's bee-keeping.....	180
Cleaning old combs.....	118
Cleaning out the bee-moth.....	526
Clipping the wings of queens.....	585
Colonies deserting.....	154
Colony not doing well.....	105
Colony on scales.....	279
Color of drones of a golden Italian queen.....	720
Color or shape of hive—which?.....	717
Comb foundation in the brood-chamber.....	263
Comb honey in the United States.....	743
Comfortable ignorance about honey.....	585
Commission paid for handling honey.....	699
Conclusive evidence that the queen is pure.....	208
Consumption of honey by drones as compared with workers.....	439
Convention photograph.....	618

CONVENTIONS—

California.....	393, 584
Cortland Union (N. Y.).....	117
Indiana.....	809
Michigan.....	778
North American.....	264, 306, 390, 487, 567, 591, 625, 656, 688, 713, 721

Corn-cob syrup.....	775
Corn-stalks for hive protection.....	681
Correct space between top-bars.....	553, 784
Covering for over frames in winter.....	368
Cross bees and honey gathering.....	561

Dandelion honey.....	22
Dead brood don't produce foul brood.....	558

DEATH NOTICES—

Hammond, A. C.....	71
Pryal, Miss Lily.....	487
Sherman's father, Mrs. S. E.....	680
Van Deusen, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. C.....	552

De-queening a cure for the swarming fever.....	528, 754
Diarrhea of bees while in the cellar.....	757
Different kinds of queens.....	495
Dissatisfied with their queen.....	207
Donating or purchasing honey for exhibition purposes.....	338
Drawing out foundation for combs.....	106
Driving out surplus virgin queens.....	105
Drones' brains.....	534
Drones from an unmated queen.....	620
Dones touched by the mating.....	494
Duty on honey.....	753

Eupatorium or boneset.....	553
Evening primrose.....	280
Exceptions to general rules about bees.....	179
Experience with bees.....	55, 56, 78, 332, 781
Experiments in apiculture.....	18, 52, 113, 167, 178, 275, 276
Explanation about honey-production.....	281
Extracting honey in the fall and winter.....	716, 597

Extracting partly-filled sections	597	Langdon non-swarming attachment.....108, 113,	
Extra-light colored bees	489, 631	209, 245	327
Full operations with bees.....	406	Laying-worker nuisance.....	522
Farmers as bee-keepers.....	405	Laying-worker or queen drone-layer	748
Farmer's honey crop	50	Laying-workers or an old queen.....	431
Father Langstroth.....	103, 551	Lazy men for bee-keeping.....	173
Feeding back honey.....	115, 729	Leaving on super when not storing	169
Feeding bees for extra comb in the fall.....	47	Leisure time in winter.....	621
Feeding bees for winter.....	407, 428, 493, 649	Location and over-stocking.....	664
Feeding sour honey.....	300	Longevity in different races of bees.....	533, 629, 755
Ferguson bee-hive and super.....	425	Loose bottom-boards.....	135
Filling combs with water.....	108	Loose or tight hive-bottoms.....	429
Fire—Canadian Bee Journal and Levering Bros.		Loss of weight in wintering.....	569
103, 104	711		
First importation of Italian bees	598	Mailed queens	763
Fixed spacing.....	657	Mammoth colony of bees.....	665
Flavor of honey.....	393	Managing bees profitably.....	758
Floriculture in Texas.....	77	Many eggs in one cell.....	139
Foley county, Tex.....	761	Marketing of honey.....	583, 617, 712, 761, 762, 817
Forefathers in apiculture.....	269	Marking a location by bees.....	305
Formic acid in the blood of bees.....	717	Mating bees in confinement.....	624
Foul brood.....15, 48, 53, 80, 108, 145, 150, 176, 184,		Mating of queens.....	77
209, 214, 244, 279, 306, 334, 364, 370, 374, 434, 501,		May be a new disease.....	268
538, 600, 718, 775, 785, 799	818	Members of the North American.....	73
Foundation for comb honey.....	212, 623	Michigan apiarian exhibit at the World's Fair.....	297
Foundation in the brood-chamber.....	213	Michigan experiment apiary.....	212, 618, 690
Foundation starters with separators	175	Michigan honey exhibit.....	745
Four and five banded Italian bees.....	499, 682	Mild kick from "The Kicker".....	699
Freight rate on honey.....	328	Minneapolis honey show.....	520
Fumigating combs.....	683, 778, 792	Mother-bee—should be called	396
		Moths.....	716, 719
		Moving bees.....	170
		Moving bees in carload lots.....	528
		Moving the hives lower.....	364
		Moving wide frames with sections.....	205
Getting bees ready for winter.....	333		
Getting bees into the sections.....	73, 169	Nameless bee-disease.....	42, 728, 761
Getting best working colonies.....	653	National Bee-keepers' Union.....	659
Getting water or nectar.....	109	Nebraska honey exhibit at the World's Fair.....	297
Gipsies of the air—a bee song.....	394	Nebraska State Fair notes.....	489
Glucose honey.....	775	Nebraska State Fair premium list.....	202
Glucose with a little honey in it.....	698	New bee-papers.....	296
Glucosizing honey.....	72	New bee-paper idea dropped.....	589
Golden bees.....	300, 402, 753	New theory about the queen's will.....	248
Golden-rod and aster.....	428	New thing in hives.....	394
Golden-rod as a medicine.....	428	New York honey exhibit at the World's Fair.....	137
Grading honey.....	400, 691, 692	No exhibit at the St. Joseph Fair.....	503
		Non-swarming bees.....	820
Half-pound sections.....	366	Non-swarming methods.....	20
Has the bee to die after stinging?.....	717	Number of bees in a pound.....	360
Heddon hive advantages considered.....	694	Number of Langstroth frames for a colony at	
Hinting at the Blarney stone.....	168	any time.....	655
Hive-covers.....	42, 268	Number of seasons a queen should lay.....	111
Hiving swarms with colonies.....	397	Number of sections made in 1892.....	201
Honey analysis.....	105		
Honey-dew aphidian honey—is it?.....	205	Officers of the New South Wales Bee-keepers'	
Honey-dew—a Russian drink.....	296	Union.....	363
Honey exhibits at fairs—home and foreign.....	456, 518	Old bees do not locate their hive when swarm-	
Honey in candy.....	713	ing.....	456
Honey market and crop in Minnesota.....	404	Old brood-combs.....	753
Honey-plants of northern Texas.....	13	Old colonies of bees.....	45
Honey used in producing bees.....	585	Old foundation.....	492
Honey-vinegar.....	299, 753	Old friends (poem).....	38
Honey yield from buckwheat.....	521	Opening and the sealing cappings.....	390, 400, 492
How fast bees go for honey.....	215	Orange Co., Calif.—climate and production.....	498
How I became a bee-keeper.....	763	Out-aparies.....	86
How not to introduce queens.....	440	Out-door winter protection.....	407
How to advertise.....	809		
How to get bees to work in the sections.....	686	Packing bees for winter.....	606, 782
How to keep honey.....	662	Painted or unpainted hives.....	620
Hybrid and black bees.....	19	Parthenogenesis.....	205
Hybrids or Italians.....	396	Partially-filled sections.....	492
		Partly capped sections of honey.....	139, 336
Illinois honey exhibit at the World's Fair.....		Phenomenal honey year.....	137
106, 135	457	Piping and quaking of queens.....	281, 376, 793
Implements used in bee-culture.....	599	Planting for honey.....	52
Improvement of bees.....	569, 562	Plants as barometers.....	71
Improving utensils in bee-keeping.....	466	Pratt self-biver.....	632
Increase by dividing.....	691	Preparing bees for safe wintering.....	371, 599
Increase, not honey, wanted.....	10	Presidio Co., Tex.....	693, 789
Increasing the number of colonies.....	238	Prevention of honey-granulation.....	618
Indian apiarian names.....	470, 496	Prevention of second or after swarms.....	534, 629
Indications of the honey market.....	470, 496	Prevention of swarming.....	40, 41, 625
Inexperienced bee-writers.....	402	Production of comb honey.....	625
Infidelity and "reason" speak.....	633	Proper care of honey.....	662
Intemperance the curse of the age.....	181	Pulled queens.....	17, 120, 147, 276, 534, 629, 755
Introducing new blood to our apiaries.....	337	Punic bees.....	18
Introducing queens.....	204, 210	Pure queens.....	208
Invasion, contraction, etc.....	82	Purifying dark beeswax.....	208
Iowa State Fair.....	54	Putting bees into the cellar and taking them out	727
Italian bees.....	437		
Italians ahead of the blacks.....	14		
		Queen and worker in the same cell.....	140, 409, 503
Japanese honey industry.....	39	Queen-bee experiences.....	408, 473
		Queen-breeders and queen-buyers.....	51
Keeping bees on shares.....	662	Queen-excluders for hives.....	590
Keeping bees on top of a city house or store.....	143	Queen-excluding zinc.....	550
Keeping in line in apiculture.....	327	Queen questions.....	335
Keeping the apiary grass down.....	135	Queen-rearing.....	494
Killing their drones.....	170	Queen that stopped laying.....	342
Kind of frames.....	624	Queen-traps.....	269

Queens in the mails.....	302, 793
Queens laying in queen-cells.....	152, 280
Queens in Australia.....	301
Railroad accident.....	551
Rambler will sting the stinger.....	730
Ranch life in Texas.....	493
Ranchmen as bee-keepers—specialties.....	533
Rearing drone-bees.....	238
Rearing queens.....	494, 560, 753
Rearing young bees, but not sealing up the cells.....	436
Religion and politics.....	679
Remedy for worms on leaves.....	120
Removing the queen to prevent swarming.....	18
Re-queening colonies.....	118
Reversing frames.....	272
Review of a chapter by the new Prophet Samuel.....	182
Revolving hive—stand a failure as a non-swarming method.....	20
Ripening honey.....	300
Robber bees.....	22, 686
Robber flies from Kentucky.....	396
Robbing a church in Texas.....	654
Rocky mountain bee-plant.....	428
Sawdust cushions.....	403
Sealed covers or upward ventilation.....	731
Season of 1893.....	71
Sectional brood-chambers.....	468
Section scraper.....	520
Self-hivers.....	148
Self-hiving arrangements for swarms.....	240, 241
Self-reliance in bee-keeping.....	398
Selling extracted honey.....	467
Seven months without a flight.....	55
Several eggs in a cell.....	238
Shade or sunshine for bees.....	140
Shallow frames and Italian bees.....	216
Shipping honey.....	118
Shoe-string binder.....	184
Short-lived queen-bees.....	753
Size of hive for comb honey.....	623
Skunks in the apiary.....	589, 686, 750, 751, 814
Sorghum syrup for winter stores.....	559
Southern reports for 1893.....	395
Spider and the bee (poem).....	265
Spraying fruit-bloom.....	117
Starters in sections and the 8 and 10 frame hive.....	21
Starvation with plenty of honey.....	341
Stick to the bees.....	712
Stinger not a Chicagoan.....	551
St. Joseph, Mo., Fair premium list.....	329
Stopping swarms with a mirror.....	280
Stray straws.....	392
Strong colonies best.....	88
Studying bees.....	200
Sugar syrup for wintering.....	246
Suggestions to a honey-seller.....	731
Supers and combs in winter.....	686
Superseding of queens.....	727
Supposed trouble with bees.....	236
Susie's troubles at swarming time.....	73
Swarming, 18, 40, 41, 73, 139, 181, 428, 554, 650, 688, 690.....	340
Swarming or dividing.....	63
Swarming out.....	42
Swarm with five queens.....	312
Sweet church.....	265
Sweet clover.....	748
Symptoms of foul brood.....	364, 374
Syrian bees.....	624
Texas and her resources.....	45, 77, 109, 142, 270, 301, 719
Things we ought to know.....	173
Thought a bee-wagon was a "show".....	329
Time from removing a queen to the first one hatched.....	527
Tincture of arnica for bee-stings.....	23
To which queen do they belong?.....	299
Transferring bees.....	173, 246, 621, 718
Transferring house.....	268
Troubled with brace-combs.....	268
Two laying queens in one hive.....	333
Two queens in one cell.....	248
Unfinished sections of honey.....	206, 753
Uniting weak colonies.....	407, 536
Untested queens asked about.....	463, 535
Uses of honey.....	463
Utah and her people.....	369
Value of bees to fruit-growers, farmers, etc.....	150
Value of foundation.....	120
Ventilation of hives or wintering.....	81, 815
Virgin and laying queens.....	82
Virgin queens and queen-excluders.....	152
Visit to Mr. Demaree's apiary.....	116
Was the queen a drone-layer?.....	204
Wax-secretion.....	52

What ails the bees?.....	41, 630
What experience has taught us the past few years.....	596
What killed the bees?.....	778
What subjects should bee experiment stations consider?.....	431
When to put on sections.....	301
Where was his mistake?.....	115
Which is the best hive?.....	237
Why does a swarm return?.....	41
Why do some suffer from bee-stings and others not?.....	77, 211, 436
Why were the queens killed?.....	106
Wild bees.....	428
Will Italian bees rob?.....	504
Will shade prevent swarming?.....	41
Winter and spring management.....	618
Winter consumption of honey.....	394
Winter feeding of bees.....	440
Wintering bees.....	722, 749
Wintering bees in a smoke-house.....	333
Wintering bees in cellars.....	407
Wintering bees in Tennessee.....	726
Wintering bees on the summer stands.....	369, 721
Wintering bees under glass.....	72
Wintering bees under snow.....	426, 778
Winter losses—their remedy.....	723
Winter stores—amount of.....	406
Wolfberry.....	183
Women as bee-keepers.....	108
Worker, drone, and queen origin.....	465
Working two or more colonies in one hive.....	465
Working without a queen.....	716
World's Fair apiarian awards.....	648, 680
World's Fair honey.....	263
World's Fair notes.....	103, 360, 424, 583, 615
Worms on baswood.....	24
Writing for bee-papers.....	534

Yellow banded, shiny bees.....	682
Young bees preferred for winter.....	247, 498
Young drones.....	42

Zinc and its uses.....	813
------------------------	-----

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Abbott, Emerson T.....	523
Axtell, Mrs. Sarah J.....	395
Ayling, Rev. J.....	363
Barnum, Wm. M.....	267
Brown, Dr. J. P. H.....	715
Cutting, H. D.....	141
California poppy.....	599
Ferguson hive and super.....	425
Gale, Albert.....	363
Gallun, Dr. E. E.....	171
Hachenberg, Dr. G. F.....	651
Hambaugh, Hon. J. M.....	491
"Handy" bee-escape.....	339
Harbison, J. S.....	43
Hatch, C. A.....	587
Henter, Mrs. J. N.....	779
Hilton, Hon. Geo. E.....	203
Hooker, John M.....	461
Hutchinson, W. Z.....	11, 81
Illinois State honey exhibit at the World's Fair.....	490
Lockhart, F. A.....	457, 458, 459
Mansfield, C.....	619
Manum, A. E.....	363
Martin, John H.....	427
Michigan experiment apiary.....	811
Nebraska State honey exhibit at the World's Fair.....	245
Officers of the New South Wales Bee-Keepers Union.....	297
Old Mr. Blobs' interesting experiment (cartoons).....	363
Park, Dana F.....	637, 658, 659, 660
Pender, W. S.....	332
Pike, D. A.....	363
Root's, A. exhibit of bee-supplies at the World's Fair.....	821
Scobie, R.....	363
Shallard, Major.....	363
Sherman, Mrs. Sallie E.....	555
Shoe-sting binder.....	531
Stone, James A.....	107
Taylor, J. E.....	363
Taylor, Hon. R. L.....	75
Trahair, J.....	363
Whitcomb, Edward.....	296
Woolverton, L. M. A.....	235

CORRESPONDENTS.

Abbott, Rev. E. T. 503
Adams, J. B. 214
Allen, Chas. B. 247
Allison, J. W. 335
Andes, M. D. 280
Andre, J. H. 88, 120, 216,
371, 633
Archer, J. 473
Athen, C. G. 789
Axtell, Mrs. L. C. 596

Babb, A. C. 312
Baird, Thos. D. 150
Baldridge, M. M. 727, 761
Baldwin, A. A. 209
Banker, Otto 268
Bankston, C. B. 78, 687
Barb, J. S. 89
Barrotte, Alpha, 473
Barrows, O. B. 569
Barta, Aug. 152, 600
Beaudry, Jos. 344
Beckly, Fred. 23
Beckwith, I. W. 585, 665,
683

Bee-Keeper, 587
Belding, Chester, 762
Bellamy, Jas. R. 533, 756
Benson, E. R. 105
Benton, Frank, 264, 306
Blair, F. O. 173
Blank, F. N. 474
Blanken, John H. 216
Blecka, F. 761
Blodgett, J. W. 119
Boultinghouse, H. F. 120
Bott, Fred. 23
Bowditch, J. L. 143, 302
Bradford, A. E. 119
Brady, Jesse, 473
Breece, T. C. 88
Bridenstine, E. 792
Broedbeck, G. W. 744, 813
Brooke, F. T. 139, 152,
473, 650
Brown, G. G. 440
Brown, Homer, 500
Brown, Hugh Ray, 333
Brown, J. T. 56
Brown, L. M. 463
Buckmaster, C. L. 276
Bunch, C. C. 243
Burnett & Co., R. A. 10
Burnett, W. E. 120
Burrell, H. D. 87
Burton, Jas. 503
Burton, S. 89
"Busy Bee," 728

Cadwallader, D. A. 106
Campbell, W. A. 184, 530
Cargile, C. D. 268
Carter, P. G. 465
Chamberlin, C. C. 41, 88
Clark, J. W. 15
Clark, O. E. 120
Clemens, C. C. 693
Cleveland Bros. 281
Cleveland, N. E. 559
Coffee, J. F. 110
Coleman, H. F. 16, 113,
178, 248, 276, 341, 436,
569, 664, 726, 762
Collins, John 14
Comstock, J. H. 674
Cook, A. J. 76, 104, 105,
583
Coppin, A. 344
Corey, John G. 569
Cornell, S. 48, 759, 785, 818
Couvillon, P. E. 56, 312
Coverdale, Frank, 216
Cowan, Anna L. 103, 711
Cowell, L. 621
Crandall, Chas. H. 394
Crandall, S. T. 762
Crank, C. 120
Curry, Chas. S. 248, 300
Custer, O. A. 9
Cutting, H. D. 8

Dadant, Chas. 500, 722
Dadant, C. P. 376
Dart, R. 534
Dayton, C. W. 82, 112,
148, 470, 496
Deacon, S. A. 237, 521, 554

Dean, W. E. 682
Demaree, C. V. 119
Demaree, G. W. 377
Detwiler, John Y. 693
Dobson, J. A. C. 119
Doolittle, G. M. 305, 401,
467, 597, 783
Douglass, W. S. 55
Dugdale, T. L. 405, 561
Dupert, H. 215
Dunbar, Joseph, 793
Dunn, Mrs. Wm. 312
Durham, Henry 440
Durham, Wm. H. 170

Edwards, H. D. 184
Eld, F. B. 267
Ellis, E. B. 169
Elwood, W. R. 270
Emerson Bros. 77
Emm Dee, 211
Endicott, J. D. 533
Eske, H. 215
Esneault, L. V. 589, 601
Evans, Geo. F. 396
Everman, Jake, 397

Falkner, Chas. E. 521, 536
Far West, 457
Farratt, G. W. 536
Fauchet, H. P. 312
Faylor, W. P. 216, 503, 696
Feathers, Porter, 10
Fee, W. A. 246
Feelback, W. S. 215, 503
Field, Alfred, 600
Finney, H. C. 301, 492
Fisher, John D. A. 402
Flick, Rev. H. H. 312
Ford, T. S. 430
Fowke, R. C. 436

Gallup, Dr. E. 172, 274,
434, 498, 498, 561, 662,
814
Gardiner, F. N. 168, 205,
301, 428
Gardner, M. W. 42
Geehl, Nick N. 409
Gehring, Dr. J. D. 403, 433
Getax, Adrian, 241, 528,
757
Gladen, R. 53
Graves, W. B. 428
Grimm, Adam, 437
Grover, Irvin, 152

Hachenberg, M. D., G. P.
177
Hall, Mrs. F. T. 377
Hallett, E. H. 236, 521
Hambaugh, J. M. 136
Hamilton, James, 281
Hardie, James, 25
Harford, B. F. 343
Hargrave, H. L. 173
Harmer, W. 55
Harrington, W. A.

Harrington, W. L. 333
Harrison, Mrs. L. 87, 473
Harter, Wm. N. 618
Hawkins, O. R. 289
Hecht, J. F. 494
Hentrich, F. 152
Hersheiser, Orel L. 309,
372
Hewett, C. P. 184
Higgins, J. F. 503
Hill, J. H. 584
Hilton, Geo. E. 723
Hitchcock, Stanton E. 536
Hogan Fred M. 215
Holmberg, J. A. 699
Holtermann, R. F. 567,
591, 623, 628, 656, 688,
716, 721
Howard, Dr. Wm. R. 13
Hubbard, J. C. 312, 751
Hunpple, Mrs. J. 730
Huangate, Dr. Jas. B. 115
Huntington, Wm. N. 814
Hutchinson, W. Z. 80,
178, 273, 407, 694, 776

Illson E. W. 731
Inquirer, 618

Jackson, A. 207
Jacoway, R. H. 301
Johnson, Alex. R. 600
Johnson, Thos. 88, 119,
120, 152, 182
Jenkins, Mark D. 87
Jones, Orville, 761
Jorris, Rev. H. O. 429

Kaufman, D. 279
Keller, A. D. 244
Kelly, Thos. C. 81, 248,
280, 569
Kemp, H. 238
Kicker, 699
Klock, C. 665
Kloch, H. E. 119
Knapp, H. H. 88

La Mont, S. 601
Langstroth, L. L. 551
Larrabee, J. H. 18, 52,
113, 427, 812
Lastofka, Martin, 344
Lattner, P. 170
Lench, D. C. 216
Lee, John, 23
Leibrandt, Jr., C. A. 377
Leininger, Bros. 346
Levering Bros. 104
Lewis, Jesse B. 792
Limes, Milton, 409
Lindbeck, D. 398
Linsinger, L. M. 364
Littooy, G. D. 42, 268,
535, 553, 585
Livingston, Mrs. B. J.
808, 793
Lovesey, E. S. 181, 369,
471, 530

Mann, C. V. 312, 504, 554
Marrison, R. A. 730
Martin, J. H. 584, 819
Mason, Dr. A. B. 201, 341
Mason, Jos. 280
Matheny, J. W. 535
Maximilian, 174
May, Dallas, 730
McCluskey, M. H. 78, 340
Michael, 106
Miles, E. S. 56
Miller, Dr. C. C. 9, 17, 51,
82, 147, 233, 338, 376,
395, 422, 531, 568, 628,
756, 817
Miller, J. W. 24, 365
Miller, Noah, 792
Miller, S. E. 820
"Minnesota," 19
Mitchell, W. L. 247
Moffitt, T. J. 333
Molby, F. H. 299
"Montreal Subscriber,"
23, 473
Moore, E. W. 184, 586
Moore, Jacob, 731
Morris, Geo. W. 792
Moses, W. H. 247
Mott, Geo. 398
Murdoch, John L. 431
Muth, Chas. F. 176, 464,
692
McCartney, G. R. 428
McCombs, H. W. 463
McEvoy, Wm. 15, 145,
306, 370, 434
McGee, W. A. 366
McKean, D. L. 140, 410
McKibben, A. T. 334

Nance, G. W. 344, 439,
731
Nash, J. A. 750
Nelson, D. L. 365
Newland, B. H. 504
Newman, Thos. G. 598,
691, 699, 825
"New York," 73
Norton, W. H. 23
"Novice," 630
Novice, Earnest, 169
Nutt, W. C. 270

One of them, 108
One stung, 41
Oren, Dr. Jesse, 598

Orgain, Kate A. 557
O burn, A. W. 814

P. D. W. 265
Parcher, R. E. 150
Pender, J. W. 557
Pettigrew, T. M. 204
Phenicie, C. E. 428
Pierce, G. H. 726
Poindexter, Geo. 247, 440
Pond, J. E. 399
Pope, Dr. Washington,
652

Pope, Ed. S. 120
Pratt, J. M. 116
Pryal, W. A. 44, 85, 10,
243, 599

Rackleff, Geo. 56
Rambler, 730
Ranger, 621
Ratcliff, John, 140
Reed, L. 120
Reed, L. G. 207, 299
Reepen, H. 103, 295, 717
Rees, H. F. 493
Reichle, L. 216
Reynolds, R. T. 119
Ries, Edwin, 184
Rich, L. W. 216, 498
Richardson, F. A. 119
Richolson, A. W. 238
Rislow, O. G. 784
Robb, W. C. 408
Robbins, G. F. 662
Roberts, C. W. 41
Robertson, S. M. 42
Rockenbach, Geo. 532
Root, Ernest R. 374
Rose, Alex. 758
Rose, James H. 281, 793
Roudabush, W. O. 696
Rupe, J. H. 24
Russell, Wm. 377
Ryburn, J. B. 238

Sanford, A. C. 215
Schumacher, Clara 23
Scott, Jerry, 569
Scott, J. S. 56, 397
Scruggs, W. M. 96
Secor, Hon. Eugene,
50, 208, 520
Sherman, Mrs. S. E. 680,
787
Shirer, Green R. 312
Shultz, N. W. 22
Shultz, R. A. 281, 409, 504
Simmons, Samuel, 501
Simpson, Mrs. A. A. 247
Smith, J. P. 99
Smith, Mrs. L. M. 473
Smith, L. B. 184
Snowberger, A. H. 89
Somerville, J. 535
Southwood, J. W. 332
Southworth, A. M. 151
Spencer, C. A. 792
Spitler, Geo. 503
Sprague, Daniel, 24, 763
Staininger, N. 504
Stokesberry, R. E. 42
Solley, Wm. 696
Stone, Jas. A. 40, 168
Stout, S. 183
Straw, A. S. 87
Subscriber, 365
Swan, Margaret S. 247,
393
Swan, A. W. 699

Taylor, R. 20, 339, 521
Taylor, R. L. 212, 233,
245, 275, 563, 617, 632,
681, 728
Teetshorn, C. E. 404
Templin, L. J. 344
Theilmann, C. 404
Thatcher, L. B. 73
Thill, N. J. 621
Tiffany, T. J. 99
Tinker, Dr. G. L. 337
Truesdell, J. F. 106
Tufts, Dr. A. W. 56

Uncle Snort, 397
Unterkircher, A. F. 392,
792
Vance, J. W. 440
Vialon Mfg. Co., P. L.
174

Walker, J. E. 396
Wallenmeyer, J. C. 23.
55, 139
Wasnichek, Wesley H.
649
Webb, Mrs. Josie A. 40
Weber, James, 204
Webster, D. G. 87
Webster, L. A. 536
Webster, W. A. 654
Weed, Susie, 73, 504
West, A. J. 23
West, N. D. 247
Wickersham, Thos. 23
Wilkins, C. W. 117
Williams, Rufus, 248
Wilson, C. N. 393

Wing, James H. 56
W. K. F., 620
Whaling, C. N. 492
Wheeler, R. 633
Whipple, Edgar B. 665
Whitcomb, E. 202
White, Chas. 535, 631, 793
Whiteside, R. F. 212
Whitfield, R. A. 78, 781
Wood, W. R. 88, 139, 366
Woodridge, J. L. 279, 601
Worden, W. G. 183
Wung Lung, 180
York, Geo. W. 567
Zinn, C. C. 151

NEW YORK, N. Y., Nov. 1.—Our market on white honey is weak and shows no activity. Supply is plenty, arrivals are large, and the demand is light. Hence prices have a downward tendency and concessions have to be made to effect sales. We quote: Fancy white, 1-lbs., 14c.; 2-lbs., 12c.; fair white, 1-lbs., 12c.; 2-lbs., 11c.; buckwheat is scarce—1-lbs., 11@12c.; 2-lbs., 10c. The market is well stocked with extracted of all kinds. We quote: White clover and basswood, 6@6½c.; California, 5½@6c.; Southern, 55@65c. per gallon.
Beeswax, 24@25c. H. B. & S.

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KANSAS CITY, MO., Dec. 21.—The demand for comb and extracted honey is not as good as we would like to see it. We quote: No. 1 white 1-lb. comb, 14@15c.; No. 2 white, 13@14c.; No. 1 amber, 13@13½c.; No. 2 amber 10@12c. Extracted, white, 6@7c.; amber, 5@5½c. C-M. C. Co.

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Honey & Beeswax Market Quotations.

Rules for Grading.

The following rules for grading honey were adopted by the North American Bee-Keepers' Association, in Washington, and, so far as possible, quotations are made according to these rules:

FANCY.—All sections to be well filled; combs straight, of even thickness, and firmly attached to all four sides; both wood and comb unsolled by travel-stain, or otherwise; all the cells sealed except the row of cells next the wood.

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CHICAGO, ILL., Dec. 4, 1893.—There were but few shipments of honey to this market last week. The cold weather started business up, and honey moved some better than heretofore. Fancy and No. 1 is getting scarce, and prices are on the upward tendency. Fancy, 16c.; No. 1 white, 15c.; fair, 14c. Extracted is moving slowly with plenty to satisfy demand. Beeswax, 20@22c. J. A. L.

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CHICAGO, ILL., Nov. 1.—Fancy white comb honey brings 15c. per lb. Grades not grading first-class are not selling at over 14c., as there has been quite a quantity of California honey received here, and is offered at 14c. The quality is superior to most of that we receive. Dark comb honey sells slowly at 12@13c. Extracted ranges from 5@7c., according to color, quality, flavor and style of package. The trade in honey has been large this season. Beeswax, 22c. H. A. B. & Co.

ST. PAUL, MINN., Oct. 9.—Our market for comb honey is improving, and receipts since our last report have moved off fairly well, prices unchanged. We quote best white comb honey 14@15c. for California. Extracted lower under free offerings from the coast; we quote 5½@6c. for white or amber in five-gallon tins. S. & A.

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New York, N. Y.

F. I. SAGE & SON, 183 Reade Street.
HILDRETH BROS. & SEGELKEN,
28 & 30 West Broadway.
CHAS. ISRAEL & BROS., 110 Hudson St.

Kansas City, Mo.

HAMBLIN & BEARSS, 514 Walnut Street.
CLEMONS-MASON COM. CO., 521 Walnut St.

Albany, N. Y.

H. R. WRIGHT, 326 & 328 Broadway.

Hamilton, Ills.

CHAS. DADANT & SON.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

F. MUTH & SON, cor. Freeman & Central avs.

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s
g
d
e
e
e

l

Walker, J. E. 396
Wallenmeyer, J. C. 23.
55, 139
Waschichek, Wesley H.
649
Webb, Mrs. Jontie A. 46
Weber, James, 204
Webster, D. G. 87
Webster, L. A. 536
Webster, W. A. 654
Weed, Susie, 73, 504
West, A. J. 23
West, N. D. 247
Wickersham, Thos. 23
Wilkins, C. W. 117
Williams, Rufus, 248
Wilson, C. N. 393

Wing, James H. 56
W. K. F., 620
Whaling, C. N. 492
Wheeler, R. 693
Whipple, Edgar B. 665
Whitcomb, E. 202
White, Chas. 535, 631, 793
Whiteside, R. F. 212
Whitefield, R. A. 78, 781
Wood, W. R. 88, 139, 396
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